8:Campbell T-5 (no date) 1949 MH1 Iraq MH1

*539 in the morning and come in the evening, and this state of affairs is not good. What is this constant desert, desert? Therefore we should kill the son of the Wazir that we may put an end to this state. But the Commander of the Circassians said: Why should we do this? It would be a shame to kill him. Rather let us do another thing. Let us go to the witch in the town and explain the affair to her, and let her do magic, that hate may come between these two boys.

So the Circassians went to the witch and said to her: O mistress of wonders, our state is thus and thus; please do magic that these two boys may hate each other. And the witch replied: In this there is no obstacle or difficulty, nor is it necessary to use the knowledge of forbidden books. Give me each of you one dirhem. And the witch took the six dirhems from the Circassians and went to the market. And she bought new clothes and paints and powder for *539 her face and returned to her house. Now this witch was 302 an old hag of more than seventy summers, but such is the artifice of women that when she had applied kohl and put on new clothes, and washed her face with curdled milk, and applied to it paints and powders, she appeared as a young girl of seventeen. But only to one who saw her from many paces away.

*539 And in the morning the witch stood near a mound which lay one hundred paces from the road to the desert. So the two boys rode out of the palace with their Circassian slaves and they saw a young girl, beautiful as a moon, standing on the mound. The young Amir said: I shall have this girl. The son of the Wazir said: No, I shall have her. And the son of the Wazir jumped from his horse and ran towards the mound, and the young girl when she saw him come leapt behind the mound and was hidden from

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[752] water and alcohol, odorless but with a sweetish taste. It contains a principle similar to glycyrrhizin. Sarcocolla forms a plaster long used by Parsi bone-setters, and is applied locally to the ears and [302] face to allay neuralgic pains. Aitchison says the gum is used by ladies of the harem to improve their appearance and to give the skin a gloss (see "Sarcocolla" by D. Hooper, *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, Vol. 9, 1913, pp. 177–181).

Astragalus gummifer Labill. (Leguminosae)

كتيرا

Kathirā (Teh.); Qatera, Katira gond (Hind.); gum Tragacanth. Field 128; W.H.M.M. 150861.

[314] The small, branching, thorny shrubs of *Astragalus* are especially to be found in Asiatic Turkey and Iran, where they form one of the most characteristic features of the vegetation. The above and other species yield, when incised, flat, ribbon-shaped pieces, or, when punctured, vermiform tears. The tragacanth gum from Tehran is in clean white ribbons, typical of the best commercial quality, largely used in medicine and confectionery.

Astragalus hamosus L. (Leguminosae)

اكليل الملك

Iklīl (Teh.); Iklīl-ul-malik (Ar.); Adhafir-aj-jian, Adhafir-ash-shaitan (Iraq); Iklil-ul-mulk (Bom.); Aketi (Ham.); the curved pods. Field 145; W.H.M.M. 150889; K.B. 342.

The origin of this drug has been referred to various species of *Melilotus* and *Trigonella* which have curved pods. Those received from Tehran and Hamadan are horseshoe-shaped, 2.5 cm. in length, grayish brown, smooth, curved outward, grooved on both sides, and beaked; they are divided by a central partition and contain grayish yellow, rhomboidal seeds, notched at one end and with black spots. The pods are called in Iraq "Fairies' Nails" or "Devil's Claws," and are used for various disorders, but chiefly as a suppurative and astringent. Sometimes they are made into a plaster for reducing tumorous and painful swellings.—Mixed with *Viola* sp., they are taken before purgation (H.F.).

Bambusa arundinacea L. (Gramineae)

تا شير قلمى

Tabāshīr-i-qalamī (Teh.); Tabashira (Ar.); Bans lochan (Hind.); mineral concretion in stems of bamboo.

1[i.e., the gum of Astragalus fasciculaefolius, Kohl Farsi -- Analyst]

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This small tree, indigenous to China and northeastern India, is now under cultivation throughout the greater part of India and the East. Croton seeds were known to the Persians at an early date, and were doubtless introduced from China by the caravan route through Central Asia. Described by Acosta in 1578, they were called Piñones de Malaca. The seeds contain a violently purgative oil, and are classified by the Iranis among the poisons.

Cucumis sativus L. (Cucurbitaceae)

تخم خیار

Tukhm-i-khiyār (Teh.); Khira (Punj.); Lār (Kash.); Kira (Hind.); cucumber seeds.

Field 34; W.H.M.M. 150754.

Cucumber seeds are ovate, pointed at both ends, 12 by 5 mm., notched at the apex; the cotyledons are oily and sweet.

The seeds are a favorite nutritive and demulcent, resembling in action and uses the five cucurbitaceous seeds (see *Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad.). The therapeutic action of cucumber seeds, from a local point of view, must be considered as somewhat negative, since they may be "mixed with any medicine the doctor prescribes."—They are given as an infusion for typhoid (H.F.).

Cucurbita Pepo DC. (Cucurbitaceae)

گل کدو

Gul-i-kadū (Teh., Ham.); Shijar (Iraq); Kadu (Hind.); flowers of the pumpkin.

Ait.; Schl.; Fl. Br. Ind. 2: 622.

Field 214, 92A; W.H.M.M. 150891; K.B. 312.

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The pumpkin is largely cultivated as a vegetable in Iran and Afghanistan. The flowers, chiefly yellow or orange corollas, are sold in the bazaars. Made into a decoction, they may be applied to the face "to improve the complexion"; they are also administered internally for chest complaints.

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تخم کدو

Tukhm-i-kadū (Teh.); the seeds of the pumpkin.

Field 65; W.H.M.M. 150766.

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The seeds are light colored, oval, 2 by 1 cm., smooth, with a marginal rim. Like the seeds of other members of the gourd family, they form a nutritive and palatable addition to ordinary diet.

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The sedge grows plentifully in moist or boggy ground. The small, dark, hairy tubers are ovate-oblong, pointed at both ends, about 2.5 cm. or less in length, brown, hard, and horny. They have a fragrance resembling lemon and cardamom. These tubers are known in Asia for their perfume and medicinal properties; they are used for cleaning the teeth and are placed among clothes to keep away insects.

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Datura Stramonium L. (Solanaceae)

تخم تاتورا

Tukhm-tātūrā (Pers.); Datura (Hind.); Jouj macel (Ar.); Shinah Azqhi (Bal.); stramonium thorn apple.

Ait.; Ph. Ind. 2: 586; Y.B. Pharm. 1927, 49; Synopsis of Genus Datura, W. E. Safford, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 19 Apr. 1921.

K.B. 314.

The thorn apple grows in North, Central, and South America, and was introduced at a very early date into the warm regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This species is a weed in Iran, and the name has been borrowed from other countries. Specimens of the seeds came from Tehran and Hamadan and the leaves from Hamadan. Both seeds and leaves are used as poultices to allay pain. The natives recognize the poisonous properties of the seeds and sometimes call them Kachola, the name for the seeds of nux vomica, as both are used for killing dogs.

Daucus Carota L. (Umbelliferae)

تخم هویج

Tukhm-i-havīj, Tukhm zardak (Teh.); Jazr-ul-bostani (Ar.); Jazar, Gaizar (Iraq); Gajur (Hind.); Hawu... ...urk.); carrot fruits.

Field 120A, 203; W.H.M.M. 150887.

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The carrot is greatly valued as a vegetable and much cultivated. The fruits are dull brown, oval, and compressed, the surface is rugose, marked with ridges which are distinctly winged, and the wings fringed with white teeth or bristles. The taste is balsamic, bitter, and oily. The fruit is stimulant, laxative, emollient, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Delphinium Zalil Ait. & Hemsl. (Ranunculaceae)

اسپرگ

Isparak (Teh.); Asbarg, Aswarg, Zalil (other parts of Iran); Hishwarg (Bal.); flowers of yellow larkspur.

Field 36.

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Indigofera Roxburghii Jaume (Leguminosae) 824*

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'Adas-i-talkh (Teh.); Bin-i-talkh (Isf.); the seeds.

Field 442; W.H.M.M. 150872.

These seeds are red in color, polished, flattened, oblong, 4 by 2 mm., very hard, and bitter.—They are given to relieve stomach pains (H.F.), and are similar to seeds of an allied plant, *I. trifoliata* L., prescribed in Guzrat as a restorative.

Indigofera tinctoria L. (Leguminosae) 386

رنگ کرمانی 824*

Rang-i-kirmānī, Nasābīdah-i-kirmani(?), Rang-i-sābīdah, Rang-i-vasmah (Teh.); Wasma (Punj.); Nil (Hind.); leaves of the indigo plant.

Field 112A, 152; W.H.M.M. 150762, 150790.

It is of historic interest to note that the old name for indigo leaves in the Punjab, Iran, and Turkey is Wasma, the name formerly used for woad, the dye obtained from *Isatis tinctoria*, and used by the early Britons. *Isatis* is indigenous to the Kuram Valley, where it is called Ranjowah or cat's filth. Indigo was known in Avicenna's time, and India has cultivated and produced the dye as a leading industry for several generations. The leaves, like henna, are sold [302] • in both coarse and fine powder, and used chiefly as a cosmetic for coloring the skin.

Inula Helenium L. (Compositae) 824*

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Ra's-i-hindī, Ghaza gouzanah (Teh.); Anduz (Ham.); Pil gush, "elephant's ear"; Rasan, Rasna of the Hindus; Andiz otu (Turk., see Boiss. 2: 186); Zanjabil chami, "ginger of Damos"; Zanjabil-i-shami, "Syrian Costus"; Année (Fr.); Helenion (Gr.); Enula Campana (Med. Lat.); elecampane root.

Ph. Pers.; Schl.; Boiss.; Pharmacog. 340; Ph. Ind. 2: 259.

Field 222; K.B. 322.

Elecampane root was an ancient medicine among the Greeks, and its use spread to other parts of Europe and to Asia. The root is hard and horny, grayish brown in color, paler within. Crystals are seen in the interstices of the wood in old commercial samples. The root, which has an agreeable, aromatic odor, and a warm, bitter

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This annual herb is indigenous to the region that extends from the Caucasus to northern India, and is frequently cultivated in India and Iraq as a winter crop. The seeds are used for human consumption and for feeding animals; as a green manure or forage crop it surpasses other vetches. It has for a long time been known that a form of paralysis named Lathyrism is believed to result when this pulse is eaten continuously for some length of time. Guest, however, states that there is no evidence that its harmful nature has ever been recorded in Iraq.

Lavandula dentata L. (Labiatae)

اسطوخودوس

Ustūkhūdūs (Teh.); Osthoukhodouce (Schl.); the Persian name is derived from the Greek; flower heads.

See paper on this drug by I. H. Burkill in the Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, N. S., V, No. 3, March, 1909, 67–71; Ph. Ind. 3: 93; Boiss. 4: 540.

Field 18; W.H.M.M. 150737; K.B. 824.

These are the flower heads of a species of lavender sold in Tehran and brought from Shiraz. They constitute an ancient drug used by the Greeks and referred to by Arabian and Persian physicians. The name has also been applied to *L. Stoechas* L., the Staechus of old works on materia medica. The flowering spikes have the odor of rosemary and camphor, and yield an essential oil containing dextro-camphor and dextro-fenchone. In the form of an infusion the drug is given for catarrh and malaria; it is also used for washing wounds and eruptions.

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Lawsonia alba Lam. (Lythraceae)

حنا برگ

Hinnāy-i-barg (Teh.); Hinna (Iraq); Rang-mehndi (Hind.); Camphire (Syr.); henna leaves.

Field 74, 188, 220; 19, 45 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150819, 150863.

The henna plant is cultivated throughout India on account of its leaves, which yield the henna dye, and as a garden hedge plant. They are sold in the shops in two forms: (1) the broken leaves, and (2) the leaves called "Rangh" reduced to fine powder and mixed with a small quantity of mustard oil. The principal value is as an article of the toilet, for staining the finger nails, hands, and feet a dull orange color, and for dyeing the hair bright red. The use of henna

1/2 [Chickling vetch (Lathyrus sativus) - - Analyst]

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as a cosmetic dates from very ancient times; it is practiced by Mohammedan women, and has become a vogue in Europe. Staining the finger nails with henna to make them resemble hazelnuts is called "funduq bastan." Henna is also used as an external application for skin diseases, blind boils, and leprosy.—It is painted on the pubic region for stoppage of bladder (H.F.). The seeds contain about 10 per cent of fixed oil.

Lecanora esculenta Eversm. (Parmeliaceae)

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شیر زاد

Shīr-zād (Teh.); Chir zadi, Agalactie (Schl.); the lichen.

Holmes, Manna, Chem. & Drugg. 92: 25 (1920).

Field 418; W.H.M.M. 150752; K.B. 325.

This manna lichen is abundant in North Africa and western Asia, and locally in the desert of Seistan. It varies from the size of a pea to a small nut, clear brown or whitish; the interior is soft, white, with interlacing hyphae and crystals of calcium oxalate. There is a tendency for the thallus to develop excrescences of a nodular form which easily become free and drift about with the wind in the desert. Schlimmer gives references to the use of this lichen as food from the time of Alexander the Great. It contains lichenin. Its nutritive power is very low. The name of the drug means "milk begetting," and it is employed to increase the flow of human milk.

Other lichens referred to in the Field collection:

Usnea sp. (28A), a lichen of Iraq and Iran, called Lihayat-as-shāyib, or "old man's beard." This is mixed with flour in bread-making, and a decoction is sometimes taken to correct bad breath.

An Alpine lichen (87A) called Lachyat-as-sheikh. This is used as a perfume. Perfumed lichens have been observed in the genera *Evernia*, *Ramalina*, and *Zobaria*.

Boucerosca Aucheri(?), a lichen called Mārmūt, used by Brahuis in languor and oppression (Ait.). Pāla-mangy and Māhriz are the Kashmir names of two lichens employed to dye the nails and hands as substitutes for henna (Ait.). One of these is probably *Squamaria chrysoleuca* Sm.

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Lens esculenta Moench (Leguminosae)

نیک

Nisik (Kurd. in Iraq); Adas (Turk.); Masūr (Hind.); the lentil.

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—Taken with a little sugar and cold water it is a remedy for nausea, or is given in hot water for stomach pains; it is said to be harmless, even for children (H.F.).

Smilax China L., and S. glabra Roxb. (Liliaceae)

چوب چین

Chūb Chīnī (Ind. bazaars); Tu fu ling (Chin.); Raiz de China (Port.); Tuber Chinae; China root, Chinese sarsaparilla.

Schl.; Laufer 556; Colloquios; Ph. Ind. 3: 500.

W.H.M.M. 150773; K.B. 338.

This root was once a famous remedy for the treatment of Morbus americanus (syphilis), and was first introduced into Europe by the returning sailors of Columbus, and into India by the sailors of Vasco da Gama. It is mentioned by Indian writers of the 16th century. Garcia da Orta traced the source of the drug to China and records a cure made in 1535. It was soon afterward introduced into Iran by the Portuguese. Saponin was found in the root by Kobert in 1911, but its therapeutical action is not considered very marked.

Solanum nigrum L. (Solanaceae)

تاجریزی

Tāj-i-rizī (Teh.); Inab-ath-thalab, "fox's grapes"; Inab-ed-dib (Ar.); Karezgi (Bal.); black nightshade, wonderberry.

Achundow; Boiss. 4: 284; Ph. Ind. 2: 550; I.H.B.

Field 130A, 414; W.H.M.M. 150722; K.B. 339.

[262] This species of *Solanum* is a common weed in Iran, where the leaves are eaten as spinach, and the small, black fruits with yellow seeds are medicinal. The berries are eaten by the country people (G.). The Bote women employ the fruit as a cosmetic; they stick [302] the fresh seeds on their cheeks to remove freckles and improve the complexion.

—Mixed with violet flowers, *Nymphaea alba* L., jujube, sebestan, and sugar, the fruits of *S. nigrum* are prepared like tea to soften the feces before giving a purgative, especially in typhoid fever (H.F.).

The fruits of bittersweet (*S. Dulcamara* L.), under the name of Sag-anjar, "dog's grapes," are among the drugs exported to India. They are considered laxative and are employed in chronic enlargement of the liver.

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Verbascum Thapsus L. (Scrophulariaceae)

مازریون

Māzaryūn (Teh.); Mahi zahraj, Bon tamaku (Ar.); Gidar tamaku (Hind.); great mullein.

W.H.M.M. 150758.

This mullein grows from the temperate Himalayas westward to Britain. The drug consists of broken stalks and thick, hairy leaves. The narcotic action of mullein on fish appears to be well known to the Arabs and Iranis, the meaning of Mahi zahraj being "fish poison." Mohammedan physicians prescribe it in gout and rheumatism in combination with aperients. Throughout Europe mullein has long had a reputation in the pulmonary diseases of cattle, on which account it bears the name of cow's lungwort.

Vetiveria zizanioides Stapf (*Andropogon muricatus* Retz) (Gramineae)

برمکیا

Barmakiyā, Bikh-i-wala (Pers.); Khas Khas (Hind.); Izkhir-i-jami (Ar.); Vetiver (Tam.); root of cuscus grass.

Field 5 (Isf.).

The use of these fragrant, wiry roots for medicinal purposes and in perfumery has been common in India for a long time. The roots emit a pleasant odor when moist, and for this reason they are woven into screens and mats (tatties) which hang over doors and windows to cool and perfume the atmosphere during the hot season. A paste of the root is applied to the skin to relieve oppressive heat of the body, and a cooling aromatic bath is prepared by adding some broken root to the water. The root yields a fragrant essential oil which commands a high price as a perfume (Otto Stapf, *Kew Bulletin*, 1906, 347–349).

Vicia Faba L. (Leguminosae)

باقله

Bāghalā (Iraq); Banklent (Bal.); Bakla (Hind.); Baqilla, Baqlah (Turk.); Paglah (Kurd.); broad or horse bean.

Field 4, 56, 69 (Iraq).

This legume is a native of Iran and is now universally cultivated. The beans are a well-known vegetable and an excellent horse food. The shoots are said to be efficacious in rousing a drunkard from

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Alum

زاج مفید

Zāj-u-safid (Teh.); Sheb (Bagh., Iraq); Spati-kari (Sans.); Zamchi (Turk.); Phitkari, Phataki (Hind.).

Field 250; 126A.

Crystals of alum sulphate, with a styptic, sweetish taste. Alum is used to stop bleeding, to settle turbid water, and in the native tanning industry.—It is also a whitening agent and used as an astringent (H.F.). It is obtained in commercial quantities from Aksu and Kuchar in eastern Turkestan.

Antimonium sulphate

کل سرمه

Kuhl or Surmah (Pers.); Arjan, Surma-ka-pathar (Hind.); black sulphide of antimony, Kermes mineral, kohl.

Field 10 (Isf.), 40A.

Kohl or powdered black antimony is used throughout the East for blackening the eyelids. Introduced originally by the native doctors, hakims, as a remedy for eye diseases, it is now used by women as a cosmetic to improve their appearance. Lampblack is sometimes sold to take the place of the mineral compound.—A detailed summary of the use of kohl in southwestern Asia will form part of a forthcoming publication (H.F.). [302]•

Armenian earth

کل ارمنی

Gil-i-armani (Pers., Hind.); Hajr-el-armeni (Ar.); Armenian bole or earth, ocher.

Field 196, 235; 139A

Armenian clay consists of oxide of iron mixed with carbonate of lime. Clay of bright red contains a small amount of lime, but lighter-colored clays effervesce strongly with acids and contain less oxide of iron. Armenian bole, either by itself or mixed with red sandalwood and spices, is painted on the face and body to relieve skin affections, boils, and sores. It is one of the earths eaten by pregnant women. In Afghanistan this habit is so frequent that the term "Gil-khwar" is applied to clay or chalk eaters (see Laufer, Berthold, "Geophagy," Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Anthro. Series, 18, No. 2, 1930). [261] [843]

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Arsenic trisulphide

زرنیخ

Zarnīkh, Zārnickh-i-dandan (Teh.); Zārnikh-zard (Isf.); Hartal (Hind.); Haritala (Sans.); yellow sulphide of arsenic, orpiment.

Field 230; W.H.M.M. 150825.

Orpiment is obtained from the Hayana Mountains, Iran, and from China. It occurs in massive or lamellar, golden yellow crystalline pieces, sometimes mixed with gray or black metallic portions. It is used as an alterative and nervine tonic.—Mixed with lime it is employed as a depilatory (H.F.).

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Calcium sulphate

گچ کاشان

Gach-i-kāshān (Teh.); Guetcha (Schl.); Gil-i-dschar (Achundow, Ph. Pers.); Sanjirahut (Sans.); Sufid pathar (Hind.); gypsum.

Field 215; W.H.M.M. 150893.

Gypsum is a white crystalline mineral, transparent, and slightly soluble in water. Some bazaar specimens are mixed with mineral impurities.

Plaster of Paris is powdered gypsum deprived of its water of crystallization by heat.—To stop epistaxis it is dissolved in water and rubbed on the forehead (H.F.).

Copper oxide

لاسرخ

Lāsurkh (Teh., Isf.); copper oxide, oxidized copper.

Field 151, 427; W.H.M.M. 150822.

Copper oxide is heavy, gray or black metal with crystalline fracture. It is said to be prepared "by placing the metal in a mouse's stomach and burning," and the resulting compound is used directly for ophthalmia. "It is an adhesive application for the eyes to relieve swelling." Lāsurkh is also regarded as a form of kohl, or preparation of antimony, which ladies apply to their eyelids and brows, not only to give them a beautiful black but to smooth away excrescences.

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Edible clay

کلی سرشور

Field 228, 251.